

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

DANNY L. BALL,)	8:07CV3224
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	MEMORANDUM
)	AND ORDER
NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF)	
CORRECTIONS,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

The court has conducted an initial review of Petitioner's amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus ("Petition") (filing no. 23) to determine whether the claims made by Petitioner are, when liberally construed, potentially cognizable in federal court. Petitioner has made seven claims.

Condensed and summarized for clarity, the claims asserted by Petitioner are:

Claim One:¹ Petitioner's conviction was obtained as a result of ineffective assistance of counsel *because* Petitioner's trial counsel previously represented the victim, failed to investigate evidence, challenge testimony, or assert an alternate "theory of the crime," and did not call witnesses to testify in Petitioner's defense.

Claim Two:² Petitioner's conviction was obtained by use of evidence

¹Claim One combines three similar claims—one, nine, and ten—as set forth in the Petition.

²Claim Two combines two similar claims—two and seven—as set forth in the Petition.

gained pursuant to an unconstitutional search and seizure *because* Petitioner's vehicle was initially searched without a search warrant or probable cause, and subsequent search warrants "failed to mention" that the vehicle had been previously searched and left "unattended and unsecured" between searches.

Claim Three : Petitioner's conviction was obtained by use of evidence secured pursuant to an unconstitutional arrest *because* Petitioner was arrested without probable cause.

Claim Four: Petitioner's conviction was obtained by use of a coerced confession *because* Petitioner was held in a cold cell without a sink, toilet, or bedding.

Claim Five: Petitioner's conviction was obtained by the unconstitutional failure of the prosecution to disclose evidence favorable to the defendant *because* the prosecution failed to disclose that Petitioner's keys "had no blood on them," failed to "conduct conclusive testing on the drain pipes and knife," failed to "produce photographic evidence that would impeach" witness testimony, and did not collect or produce evidence that would prove third party guilt.

Claim Six: Petitioner's conviction was obtained as a result of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel³ *because* Petitioner's appellate counsel failed to take witness

³ Petitioner's trial counsel and appellate counsel are the same individual.

statements, inspect evidence, challenge evidence, or call witnesses to testify in Petitioner's defense.

Claim Seven: Petitioner's conviction was obtained in violation of his constitutional right to a speedy trial *because* Petitioner's trial was subject to lengthy delays.

Liberal construed, the court preliminarily decides that all the claims are potentially cognizable in federal court. However, the court cautions that no determination has been made regarding the merits of these claims or any defenses to them or whether there are procedural bars that will prevent Petitioner from obtaining the relief sought.

Petitioner requests the appointment of counsel. (Filing No. 23.) "There is neither a constitutional nor statutory right to counsel in habeas proceedings; instead, [appointment] is committed to the discretion of the trial court." *McCall v. Benson*, 114 F.3d 754, 756 (8th Cir. 1997). As a general rule, counsel will not be appointed unless the case is unusually complex or the petitioner's ability to investigate and articulate the claims is unusually impaired or an evidentiary hearing is required. *See, e.g., Morris v. Dormire*, 217 F.3d 556, 558-59 (8th Cir. 2000), *cert. denied*, 531 U.S. 984 (2000); *Hoggard v. Purkett*, 29 F.3d 469, 471 (8th Cir. 1994) (citations omitted). *See also* Rule 8(c) of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts* (requiring appointment of counsel if an evidentiary hearing is warranted.) In short, there is no need for the appointment of counsel at this time.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Upon initial review of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (filing no. 23), the court preliminarily determines that the following claims are potentially cognizable in federal court: Claims One through Seven as

described in this Memorandum and Order.

2. Petitioner's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (filing no. 23) is denied without prejudice to reassertion.
3. The Clerk of the court is directed to mail copies of this Memorandum and Order and the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (filing no. 23) to Respondent and the Nebraska Attorney General by regular first-class mail.
4. By May 12, 2008, Respondent shall file a motion for summary judgment or an answer. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: May 12, 2008: deadline for Respondent to file answer or motion for summary judgment.
5. If Respondent elects to file a motion for summary judgment, the following procedures shall be followed by Respondent and Petitioner:
 - A. The motion for summary judgment shall be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time of the filing of the motion.
 - B. The motion for summary judgment shall be supported by such state court records as are necessary to support the motion. Those records shall be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment."
 - C. Copies of the motion for summary judgment, the designation, including state court records, and Respondent's brief shall be

served upon Petitioner except that Respondent is only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the record which are cited in Respondent's brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner, Petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion shall set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.

- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of the motion for summary judgment, Petitioner shall file and serve a brief in opposition to the motion for summary judgment. Petitioner shall submit no other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
 - E. No later than 30 days after the filing of Petitioner's brief, Respondent shall file and serve a reply brief.
 - F. If the motion for summary judgment is denied, Respondent shall file an answer, a designation and a brief that complies with the terms of this order. (See the following paragraph.) The documents shall be filed no later than 30 days after the denial of the motion for summary judgment. ***Respondent is warned that the failure to file an answer, a designation and a brief in a timely fashion may result in the imposition of sanctions, including the release of Petitioner.***
6. If Respondent files an answer, the following procedures shall be followed by Respondent and Petitioner:

- A. No later than 30 days after the filing of the answer, Respondent shall file a separate brief. Both the answer and brief shall address all matters germane to the case including, but not limited to, the merits of Petitioner's allegations that have survived initial review, and whether any claim is barred by a failure to exhaust state remedies, a procedural bar, non-retroactivity, a statute of limitations, or because the petition is an unauthorized second or successive petition. *See, e.g., Rules 5(b) and 9 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.*
- B. The answer shall be supported by all state court records which are relevant to the cognizable claims. *See, e.g., Rule 5(c)-(d) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.* Those records shall be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records In Support of Answer."
- C. Copies of the answer, the designation, and Respondent's brief shall be served upon Petitioner except that Respondent is only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the designated record which are cited in Respondent's brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner, Petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion shall set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.

- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of Respondent's brief, Petitioner shall file and serve a brief in response. Petitioner shall submit no other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
 - E. No later than 30 days after the filing of Petitioner's brief, Respondent shall file and serve a reply brief.
7. No discovery shall be undertaken without leave of the court. *See Rule 6 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.*

March 27, 2008.

BY THE COURT:

s/Richard G. Kopf
United States District Judge